Mr. A. Gopala Menon: He is a writer and author of several books.

Mr. Puthuppalli S. Krishna Pillai: Sir, I wish to point out that there can be only one vote on this matter. The House has only to grant it or refuse to grant it.

Mr. R. V. Thomas: Sir, there are two motions tabled by Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai.

Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai: ഫീസ് കുറയ്ക്കുക എന്നുള്ള കാര്യം തൽക്കാലം നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുവാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ലെങ്കിലും അതേപ്പറ്റി ചിന്തിക്കാമെന്നും ഫീസ് ഫ്രീ മാസംകൊണ്ട് കൊടുത്താൽമതിയെന്നുള്ള വ്യവസ്ഥ ചെയ്യാമെന്നും, ഗയിം ഫീസ് ആഗസ്റ്റു മാസത്തിൽ ഈടാക്കുവാൻ ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്യാമെന്നും, ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകൾ പറയുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്കു ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പ്രസ്സ് ചെയ്യുന്നില്ല.

The demand was put to the vote of the House and carried and the grant made.

DEMAND X—UNIVERSITY.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: Sir, I beg to move for a grant of 8 lakhs of rupees under Demand X—University.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: Sir, I support the demand. At the same time I may say that the grant is too low for the University as we are expecting very many things by the University. One and all of us should join together without party bias in seeing that the University scheme is brought to a successful termination. Sir, for this purpose we must concentrate our attention on the industrial side of the development of our State. Every house should have so to speak some small factory or workshop which should find out a living for the inmates thereof. I do not find any schemes in this direction in the University by which such home industries may be encouraged. Sir, this requires a huge amount.

Mr. K. R. Elankath: Is it the honourable member's view that during the next year a large number of factories should begin to work under the University ?

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: Sir, my view is that a few factories should be run by the University where the students may go and have a practical knowledge of the working of those factories. They might turn out to be electrical and mechanical engineers to the benefit of the general industrial improvement of the State.

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Sir, our forest also abounds in ever so many raw materials for the manufacture of articles such as artificial silk, paper etc. If we could make our own things with our forest produce, that will be a great source of income to the State and to the people themselves. But I do not find a scheme like this in the University. This may be due to the lack of funds. If the Department of Public Instruction would kindly consider to curtail the present expenses by way of salaries to the Professors and Assistant Professors in the Colleges by reducing their numbers, I think we may find some provision towards starting some small factories connected with the University.

Mr. K. R. Elankath: Sir, on a point of order. May I know whether the salary under Education can be discussed under this demand?

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: Sir, I am not speaking for the reduction of the salary, but for the reduction of the number of the Professors and Assistant Professors. We find that the Professors, Assistant Professors and Lecturers in the Colleges have work only from 10 to 13 periods a week. But the officers who get similar salaries in other departments have to work day and night. Sir, it is clearly an anomalous state of affiairs. I do not understand why these people alone should be paid much larger amounts when other officers who get the very same pay have to work more than 10 to 12 hours a day. Therefore some of them may be reduced by giving to others more work and this may save a considerable amount which may be utilised for some other beneficent purposes conducive to the starting of some industrial concerns. Sir, there are certain institutions at present attached to the industrial and agricultural departments. These institutions should be brought under the University. The diplomas given by our University should be such as may be valued and accepted by other countries. With these words, I support the demand.

Mr. M. Govindan: Sir, I support the demand. In doing so I wish to make one observation in answer to my friend Mr. Ananthasiva Aiyar who also has supported this demand. He is under the impression that it is possible for the University to launch on industrial enterprises. It is not businesses of that type that can be done by a University. What the University can do is to develop a taste among young students for industrial habits by establishing technical and technological faculties. If you want to start factories it can be done only under the industrial department. In Germany and other places where there are gymnascias for physical education and faculties to keep up the industrial prestige and advancement of the State, this is not done by the Universities but by other departments. Then with regard to Mr. Ananthasiva Aiyar's point whether it is not necessary to get practical training for our young

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[Mr. M. Govindan.]

people and for that purpose whether it is not good that we could have some factories attached to the University I may say that it may not be possible to start them at present.

The House rose for lunch at 1 P. M. and reassembled at 2 P. M. with the President in the Chair.

Mr. M. Govindan: Sir, I was pointing out that what the University has undertaken is to introduce technical and industrial bias in our education.

With regard to certain allegations made elsewhere that even those directly concerned with the University and who are office-bearers therein are themselves sending their own children elsewhere for education. I would not have taken serious notice of that allegation but for the great currency that it has now in the country. What I have to state in that matter is only this: our University does not depend for its success upon the patronage and support of any particular individual, X, Y or Z. (Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan, *(Hear hear.)* Sir, we cannot impose any restriction on any member of society curtailing his freedom to send, for personal reasons, his children anywhere for education. It is open to people to send their children to England for instance. The success of our University will depend upon how we maintain high standards and see to it that the degrees we grant are respected outside and our degree-holders are considered eligible for service elsewhere. If we do that, the Travancore University is bound to gain popularity.

Mr. Nedumangad R. Kesavan Nair: Sir, I regret I have to oppose the dmand. The special University staff and the University special officer were appointed from the 1st Edavam 1112. The idea was that they will do the necessary spade work. From the work turned out by the special officer so far it looks like "a mountain bringing forth a rat."

Sir, the activities of the special officer can be seen from the Administration Report for the year 1112 and from the Memorandum and the Note given to us by the Pro-Vice-Chancellor. The first thing that he did in 1112 was the holding of a conference on 17-3-1937. He then sent a few letters to the College Principals on 26th May 1937. On the 26th May 1937, the Dewan held a conference of the elected and nominated members of the Legislature, and later on he made a "clear, cogent speech" to the members of the Legislature. Sir, in regard to the selection of members for that conference, I should submit that it was not properly constituted, and only those members who are always supporting Government were invited. Those members who have really spoken

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and written something about the University and those who had very many practical suggestions to offer, were not invited.

That conference, I may say, was the third stage in the development of the University. On the 4th June 1937, an advisory committee was appointed, and they held meetings. This was all that was done in the year 1112, and for that an amount of Rs. 57,000 and odd has been spent, as a perusal of the budget will show.

Sir, when Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan was appointed as Pro-Vice-Chancellor, I for my part had my own misgivings about him. I had very great diffidence as to whether he would be able to do the work satisfactorily. Sir, his antecedents are very well known to all. His transactions while he was Principal of the Science College, and the defalcations which took place then are still fresh in our memory. Dewan Sir Mahomed Habibullah then gave the definite assurance that those who are responsible for such laxity which resulted in the defaulcation would be severely dealt with. I do not want to question the morality of any individual ; but Sir, we are anxious that officers should be solicitous of the Government funds entrusted to them for specific purposes and they should always see that the interests of Government are conserved satisfactorily. That is the least that I expect of them. I am sorry the Pro-Vice-Chancellor has not justified his choice.

Anyhow, Sir, I consider that the expenditure incurred for the University till this was quite superfluous.

Now we expected that something more would be done during the current year 1113. The activities of the special officer and his special staff during 1113 could be seen from the Note furnished by the Pro-Vice-Chancellor. As I have already stated, before that Note, a Memorandum was furnished to us showing the lines on which the University was going to be worked. This is what I find at page 6 of that Memorandum :—

> "The present decision of the Government of Travancore to establish a separate University is based not only on the considerations set forth above."

and those considerations have been ignored now ;

> "But far more on the need for an organisation which will serve as an effective and powerful instrument for the reorientation of the whole educational system which is now run on traditional lines dictated by the requirements of the University of Madras."

Later on, he refers to the speech made by the Dewan and says:—

> "In the course of his speech, he laid the greatest stress on the economic and industrial needs and problems of the State and he envisaged the University as an institution which will set before itself as its primary object, the task of training young men to play their part

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[Mr. Nedumangad R. Kesavan Nair.]

> worthily in the various schemes of industrial, agricultural and commercial developments which have been and which are proposed to be undertaken. He stressed also the urgent need for reorganising our system of education.....

Sir, what has the Pro-Vice-Chancellor done? Nearly two years have elapsed, and a very decent amount of Rs. 57,000 odd, has already been spent on the University. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor has been able to bring forth an imperfect syllabus on terms identical with the syllabus of the Madras University; the name B. A., has been changed into B. Sc. That is all that has been done. The Honours Courses of the new University are the very same that have in existence all along before. There is no provision for Honours Course in Physics, Chemistry or Zoology. There is a statement by the Pro-Vice-Chancellor that provision will be made for a course of instruction in Electrical Engineering. Sir, it is a fundamental rule that, for training in Electrical Engineering a fairly high standard of Mathematics and Physics is necessary; but our new University does not provide for that and at the same time provides for Electrical Engineering. I cannot see how Electrical Engineering—for that matter, any course in engineering—can be had without a course of combined training in Mathematics and Physics.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: May I ask whether Intermediates are not admitted to such courses in other Universities?

Mr. Nedumangad R. Kesavan Nair: No; not for higher courses I am told that they prefer only Graduates for higher engineering courses.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I ask the honourable member what will be the amount required for starting the higher engineering courses suggested by the member?

Mr. Nedumangad R. Kesavan Nair: I cannot say. In Economics also no provision is made for an advanced course. There is also another aspect of the matter. A Research Laboratory and research activities are spoken to by the University authorities. Unless you have Honours Courses, advanced courses in Mathematics, Economics and other subjects, I do not think there will be any scope for research.

Then I come to Laboratory Technology. A Director of Technology has been appointed on a very decent salary, a four-figure amount; it accumulates to Rs. 1,400 a month. The Note of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor says that he has been very active. He has delivered two courses of lectures during the course of two months

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to two batches of teachers, 24 teachers from the High School and 24 from the Colleges. Sir, I do not want to go into further details. I request that you may be pleased to go into the matter fully. The percentage of attendance at these lectures was very low. Not a single teacher availed himself of any of the practical suggestions given by the Director of Technology because there were none. The suggestion made by the Director of Technology, for a third course of practical training, was thrown out. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor, in his Note says that the Director of Technology will take up the following items of work :—

1. *Reorganisation of the Work-shop* .—Absolutely no reorganisation of the Workshops is necessary ; it is running smoothly and efficiently. There is no necessity for any advice from the Director of Technology ; and as a matter of fact he never gave any advice.

2. *Advanced Training in the Laboratory* .—Absolutely no knowledge was imparted to any member of the Laboratory. An expenditure of Rs. 2,500 has been incurred by the Government towards menials and purchase of materials ; for instance, half-a-dozen screw-drivers have been manufactured. I cannot see what on earth the Director of Technology is going to do with half-a-dozen screw-drivers. I have no time, Sir ; otherwise I would point out how the Director of Technology made some ill-designed Laboratory stands which are not being made use of now ; he also made some broken spirit lamps and some mercury are lamps which will not burn. I request you, Sir, to ask Dr. Moudgill what has happened to these things.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar : May I ask wherefrom the honourable member got all this information ?

Mr. Nedumangad R. Kesavan Nair : Sir, these are all the things that the Director of Technology has done. He had invested some thing like Rs. 2,500 and made articles worth Rs. 200.

Then comes another very important work which has been assigned to the Director of Technology. He is going to remodel the clock in the Tower of the Public Offices buildings. He is going to add two more dials to that clock, one on the southern and the other on the northern wall of the Tower. Certainly, that justifies his appointment here. It is a well known fact here, Sir, that officers are appointed straightway, and then the Government worry themselves in finding out work for such officers. The case of the Director of Technology being asked to put two more dials to our Tower Clock here is an example of that kind. Any one who has seen the Public Offices will realise that, unless one travels in an aeroplane or climbs up the roof of the Public Office buildings, he cannot really see fully the southern side or the northern side of the Clock in the clock Tower.

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Mr. M. Govinda Pillai: Is the member aware that the proposed dials will be of use to the offices situated to the north and south of the main buildings?

Mr. Nedumangad R. Kesavan Nair: Certainly not. I would only request the honourable member to go and see for himself atleast now, whether from anywhere inside the premises the southern and the northern walls of the Tower are fully visible. Sir, that is the work proposed to be done by the Director of Technology; and he is going to remain here for 4 months more.

In regard to the University special staff itself, Government appointed those officers without considering whether there was any real necessity for the special staff. They appointed one Marine Bilogist on Rs. 500 or so; he has done nothing at all so far. He has been asked to make a survey of shanks; that is what he has been doing of late. And then, there is Dr. Cousins getting a decent salary. Nobody knows what he is doing. Similarly, there is a Specialist in Geography. God alone knows what he is doing.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai (*Quilon* cum *Kunnathur*): I am really delighted to find that what little objection there was, regarding the fundamental question of starting a University for Travancore which has been the ideal of every patriotic Travancorean for the last 25 years, and for the realisation of that cherished ideal the whole country is thankful to Government even that objection has now fizzled out. Even cursed critics are now compelled to admit their failure with regard to the attempt to controvert this desire on the part of the public of Travancore for a University of their own; and such critics are now pleasing themselves by minor skirmishes such as attacking individuals belonging to the University and making absolutely unsound proposals regarding fundamental questions, connected with the University, which are well-nigh well accepted throughout the world. Sir, this kind of criticism really makes one laugh. It has been said that a Geography Expert has been appointed as also a Marine Biologist and a Dean for oriental art, and that nothing has been brought about by these experts till now. That is the complaint. Anybody who has got any the least idea of a University can only laugh at such criticism; because you do not expect a University to be found today and to find it full fledged tomorrow, like the magician's mango tree with a fruit on it all on a sudden. Sir, that is not the idea, at least of the educated Travancorean regarding a University. A University is a great institution, an organic institution with a life of its own. It has got to grow slowly.

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Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: How long did it take for the Madras University to become a full fledged University ?

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: Sir, we all know that. It needs no argument to show that a University cannot be brought into existence in a day. I think no comparison is necessary with Madras or Oxford or any other University to prove that.

Sir, all this criticism, so far as I can see, is made without realising one central fact as to the date when our University came into existence. What is the period for which the Travancore University has been in existence ? Once that central fact, that elementary fact is grasped, I think all this criticism will fall to the ground. As I said, I am really glad to find that there is no criticism as to the necessity for a University for Travancore. I am glad that the only complaint is that it has not been made perfect yet. We cannot help if curious notions are entertained by certain people with regard to the time required for the growth of a University. All the same, I wish the University authorities and the Government will take into consideration this fact, namely, that there is a genuine desire even in quarters which are making very light criticisms on some details of the University, for the development of this University on proper lines. I now feel sure that even people who have been attacking the fundamental question of the need for a University have now given up their case altogether and are now concentrating on Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan, the Pro Vice-Chancellor, and the pre-historic history of a defalcation in the Science College, and are bringing it forward as a very great objection against the Travancore University which has to stand not merely during the time of Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan but for ever, for the welfare of Travancore, for the reorganisation of education in Travancore and for the relief of unemployment which in Travancore is of vital importance because many of these criticisms, much of this agitation and all the disgruntled feeling in the country, arise out of the simple and fundamental fact of unemployment. Our University seeks to solve that. I may say, Sir, that the University Regulation itself makes it clear that the greatest attention of the University authorities is to be concentrated on this pivotal question of relief of unemployment. Therefore, in so far as the University succeeds in relieving unemployment, the authorities will be answering the criticisms levelled against the University itself. According to me, sir, there is no need to go into these small criticisms of what the Marine Biologist has done, what Dr. Cousins has done, what Dr. Parameswaran has done? You cannot expect a full fledged College or Institute of Technology all on a sudden. As reasonable men you cannot expect the Marine Biologist to show anything to this House like what the Fisheries Superintendent showed

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[Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

the other day at lunch time. (*Laughter*) That is not what is expected of the Marine Biologist. That is not the idea of a University.

I think, Sir, the University is not a matter to be talked lightly of. We have been yearning for the bringing into existence of that institution that will change the very fabric of life in this State. We should not approach this great problem in any light-hearted mood. As responsible men, we have to ponder over it very seriously before we disparage it and bring it into contempt before the outside world. Any patriotic Travancorean has to think twice, nay a hundred times, before he disparages his University which ought to be his pride, the symbol of the culture of Travancore and the hope of the future welfare of the State. It should not be treated lightly. I for one wish to enter a caveat against the light-hearted criticism of a great institution which ought to be approached with reverence and with humility.

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail: Sir, I have nothing but admiration for the University especially because it enables the poor people in the land to prosecute their higher studies here itself. If it is imperfect today, it will become perfect in due course.

There is just one particular point which I want to bring to the notice of the authorities. The University has made provision for the study of different languages such as Malayalam, Tamil and Sanskrit, and even French and Latin. But I am really at a loss to find that such an important language as Arabic has not been given any place in the University. Therefore, I think it is my duty to suggest to the authorities the need for giving due place for Arabic in our new University. I request the Government and the University authorities to take up the matter and institute a Chair for Arabic also as early as possible.

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai: How many people are there in the State who speak Arabic?

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail: All the Muslims of Travancore numbering about 4 lakhs speak Arabic and they cannot but study this language.

Mr. Kochickal P. Balakrishnan Tampi (*Karunagappally, Kartikapalli and Ambalapuzh cum Shertallai*): I first oppose the motion. Our University has become a fact; and Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai has treated us to a lecture on patriotism and I would be showing myself as wanting in culture if I were to talk anything against the University. He ended with a noble perora-

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tion so that I was all along imagining that I was almost feeling his absence on the Government benches. But for the provocation by him, I too would have been content to let bygones as bygones. After all we rushed into the University. Government thought it fit to pursuade H. H. the Maharaja to pass it into a Regulation. At that time it was thought that wonderful things were going to be achieved. Many things were promised. Unbelievers did not believe all that ; but now they are not worse for it. Now that the University has become an accomplished fact, it is rather too late to question its necessity. Although I do not claim patriotism as my refuge, yet, following the lead of Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai, I think it is our duty to see that our University becomes something of a success ; because, long after the present office-bearers go out of office, the Travancore University will have to remain, and our children will have to be educated there. By that, nobody should think that I have become a fresh convert to this great atmosphere of this new University all on a sudden. Our money has been spent over it and our children are to be trained in it ; it is therefore not in our interests to speak in disparagement of the University.

But, after all what Mr. Kesavan Nair said was true, although it is not always paying to speak out the truth. He was right when he said that the University has not been doing anything. At one time we were told that there was going to be reorientation and that we were going to have a residential University which would conserve indigenous culture. But I am now glad, Sir, that the Madras University has been copied, and things have not been made much worse than that. I am glad that they did not start courses on motor-body building and toy-making. I am glad their originality did not persuade them to make such innovations or to lower the standards.

Therefore, Sir, as one who is compelled to admire the University in the interests of his own children who have necessarily to be trained in it, I appeal to the non-official members of this House to support it, but never to lose themselves in admiration as my amiable friend Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai has.

I must also say, Sir, that the way we, the members of the Finance Committee, were treated by the University authorities was not very commendable. As a member of the Finance Committee, I had occasion to find that the provision for the University was not originally included in the draft budget. The next day, the resourceful Pro-Vice-Chancellor came to us with a Demand for a lump provision for the University. The Finance Committee and this House have to be furnished with full details so that we may know the full financial implications of every scheme we are asked to vote for. We were told of Electrical and other Engineering courses.

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[Mr. Kochickal P. Balakrishnan Tampi.]

Then I really congratulate all those who are in places of dignity in the University and I think they will all take into heart to do something real and substantial to this country. We have come to a stage in society in general, and after all through the radio and the newspaper and cheap English instruments we can make use of lectures on art utility.

President: Honourable member has two minutes more.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: About the utilitarian courses and all that, what we want is that something should be done to really educate our children. I earnestly appeal to the University Department that if you find that it is not a success drop it. Our students can go to the Madras University then. End it like that. There is no shame attached to it. Anyway, do not make our children helpless in the matter of getting University education.

President: Am I to take that the Honourable Member is opposing the scheme. Is it that he wants to drop it.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: No, if the Government find it not a success we may as well drop the idea.

President: Honourable member will conclude.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Sir, could I not speak one minute more?

President: Yes, you have one minute more.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: I am glad that there was some talk about children being sent elsewhere for education and in that he was taking hint from the speech which I contributed in the last budget session. You cannot confine children to a particular college, I am glad that you have sent your children to Madras.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: Sir, the Honourable Member Mr. Ananthasiva Aiyar suggested that the University should go in for industries and start factories. There is very great difference of opinion in academic circles regarding this question. Whether a University should itself start, organise and run factories on commercial lines, is a very debatable point. I am reminded of the discussion that took place in the All India Inter-University Conference in which this question was much discussed and the great majority of University men came to the conclusion that it is not wise for Universities to start commercial concerns. I am aware however that the Benares Hindu University is trying to do something in that direction. Here, immediately we are starting textile Technology and Textile Chemistry Diploma courses. For the practical

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training and for the Apprenticeship courses, we hope to be able to send our students to the mills at Quilon and Alwaye and also to arrange with the Madura Mills to take some students for practical training. For our Engineering courses which we propose to start next year we contemplate the active co-operation of the P. W. D. Workshop. The Workshop will be thoroughly reorganised. There will be a commercial section and also an educational section. The students taking the Engineering courses will get their practical training in the P. W. D. Workshop and there is a proposal that in their 3rd and 4th year they should be given facilities to work in the commercial section and to earn wages for the work that they may do.

To such a limited extent, Sir, it might be possible for the University actively to take part in commercial activities. I do not know whether it would be practical for the University actually to run big commercial concerns. Our aim shall be as the pace of the industrialisation of the country advances to provide suitable courses and train the required number of men for particular industrial concerns. So, the growth and progress of technological education in the University will run *parai passu* with the growth of industries in the country. There is a danger in the University anticipating and starting courses and training people for whom there may not be any adequate opening. So the progress of industrialisation and the progress of industrial education should go hand in hand.

Mr. Ananthasiva Iyer suggested that the number of Professors and Assistant Professors should be reduced. If they have work only for 13 hours a week... ... ...

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: Sir, I suggested from 10 to 13 hours a week.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: Yes; in the Madras University the maximum teaching work which could be assigned under the rules is only 14 hours a week. I have been a Professor as well as an administrator and I can honestly tell the House that I have often felt more tired after two hours lecture in the College than after sitting at my desk for five hours a day. If a teacher is worth his salt, and does not merely dictate notes and if he has to shout for two hours before a class of 150 or 200 students, the work may be not less, but more fatiguing, than the work of an administrator at his desk.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: Sir, in Oxford and Cambridge the Professors do research work. But, in Travancore, I understand no such work has yet been done by them. May I know the reason for that?

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Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan : That is not a fact. Some of our Professors have done and are doing research work and have won research Degrees. For example in the Science College, ...

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla : Is there any book that they have published ?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan : They have written papers which have been published in acknowledged scientific journals and if you expect then to do more research work you will have to give them some relief from teaching work.

The suggestion that the teaching institutions now working under the Agricultural and Industrial Departments should be transferred to the University has been taken up by the University authorities and already the Central Technological Institute and the Minor Industries section in the School of Arts have been transferred to the University. There is now a proposal for transferring the research section in the Agricultural department to the control of the University.

Mr. K. R. Elenkath : Sir, may I know the officer under whom the agricultural branch of the University is to work ?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan : The details with regard to personnel have not yet been fixed.

Mr. K. R. Elankath : May I know whether any course of studies in forestry has been proposed ?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan : Not immediately. But there is a proposal under consideration for starting Diploma courses for training Forest Rangers.

Well, Sir, I am afraid I cannot attach much weight or importance to the criticisms my Honourable friend Mr. Kesavan Nair has advanced. I cannot congratulate him on the contribution that he has made.

Mr. Nedumangad R. Kesavan Nair : Sir, I never wanted his congratulation.

President : But he is entitled not to congratulate you.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan : Sir, I am entitled not only not to congratulate him, but I am entitled to say that his speech is a tissue of misapprehensions, mis-statements and inaccuracies. In fact, Sir, I was staggered by the non-chalance and cocksureness and the abysmal ignorance which Mr. Kesavan Nair has displayed in his speech. It would have been the easiest thing in the world for Mr. Kesavan Nair, if he had any questions to ask with regard to the note which was placed before him, to consult me and obtain full information. He replies to one Honourable Member that the Honours course is necessary for the Engineering course. That is an absurd statement. He says again .....

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Mr. Nedumangad R. Kesavan Nair : Sir, is it Parliamentary to call a statement made by an Honourable Member 'absurd' ?

President : "Absurd" is not unparliamentary.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan : Sir, he says again that the passing of the intermediate examination is not a qualification for the Engineering course. This is another staggeringly absurd statement.

With regard to the Honours courses in Physics and Chemistry, there is no difficulty about starting them. We could start them at any time. Our Laboratories are well equipped for them. It is because the available funds are required for the new developments that we have not started them. "Without the Honours courses how can we have Research courses" he asks. There are Honours men who have passed out of the Madras University and have applied for Research work in this University. When we drafted our Rules for Research Scholarship and called for applications for Research work, as many as 25 applications were received, and the syndicate at the last meeting selected 8 students for Research work in various scientific subjects. He asks what the Professor of Marine Biology has done ? In my note it has been briefly stated. He has started a Research Section. He has admitted two students. He has prepared plans and estimates for the Marine Biology Laboratory and the Acquarium. He is exploring the subject of Pearl Fisheries in our coast and he has placed before the University a scheme for the transport of fish from the coastal areas to the interior of the country.

President : Honourable Member has 5 minutes more.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan : Next, he asks what the specialist in Geography is doing ? He is attached to the Training College and he is training 15 students in the teaching of Geography.

Well, Sir, Mr. Kesavan Nair's intemperate language makes me feel that the criticism is not genuine and that it is spurious and artificial and that it is because it was a scheme started by a foreign Dewan, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar... ...

President : Order, Order.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan : and a foreigner like me is in charge that any stick is thought good enough to beat the University with.

Mr. K. R. Elenkath : Sir, is it parliamentary to impute motives ?

President : The Honourable Member will proceed. The question who started this movement is hardly relevant. It is not necessary now to go into the psychology of this.

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Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: Sir, I shudder to contemplate the establishment of responsible Government in Travancore.

President: Order, Order.

Mr. Nedumangad R. Kesavan Nair: Sir this is not relevant.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: The question of responsible Government need not be raised. But when people like Mr. Kesavan Nair, aspiring to be front-rank leaders of the State Congress take up this attitude towards a great national institution, I despair for the future of the country.

Mr. N. V. Chacko: Is he the disciple of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor?

President: Honourable Member will proceed.

Mr. M. Govindan: Is the Pro-Vice-Chancellor a foreigner

President: That is a question of law into which we shall not go now.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: With regard to Mr. Ismail's point about Arabic, as I said elsewhere, we are waiting for the late Nawab Abdul Hakim's endowment to materialise.

Mr. T. Mohammed Ismail: May I know from the member whether he is waiting for endowments from all other people to institute languages such as Malayalam and Tamil?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: They are already in existence, Sir.

Mr. T. Mahommed Ismail: If any new language is to be established, is it the people who should give money to Government?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: That depends upon the merits of each case.

Mr. T. Mahommed Ismail: May I know from the member whether in the case of Arabic, the people who naturally desire that, the Mahomedans, must contribute?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: Sir, there is no great demand for it. It will certainly facilitate the creation of a Chair for Arabic if there are endowments.

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai: May I know whether Arabic is spoken as largely as Tamil and Malayalam?

Mr. K. R. Elankath: May I know from the member whether the expenditure on a Chair for Arabic and Urdu will be commensurate with the utility?

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Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan; Sir, that is a matter of opinion.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: What about the encouragement to Sanskrit?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: That is also in the programme of Oriental Studies.

Sir, my honourable and esteemed friend Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi has made a rather sarcastic and humourous speech in the course of which he stated that if you find that the University is not a success, you better wind it up and go back to Madras. I can assure him, Sir, that in spite of the attitude of a certain section of politicians, the University *will* succeed and *is bound to* succeed. The aims and ideals with which it has been started are lofty and high. To say hat we have made wonderful promises and tried to catch people by words is a gross mis-statement and misapprehension.

Mr. T. K. Kittan (*Vaikom Kottayam, and Changanacherry cum Peermade*: മലയാളഭാഷയ്ക്ക് അവിടെ സ്ഥാനം ഉണ്ടോ എന്നാ ഞാൻ ചോദിച്ചതു്.

President: The honourable member will proceed.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: Yes, Sir. There is plenty of scope.

Mr. T. K. Kittan: മലയാള കലാകേന്ദ്രം അവിടെ സ്ഥാനം ഉണ്ടോ?

President: The honourable member will proceed.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: Mr. Kesavan Nair wondered what we have done. If only the University sheet of the Gazette had been glanced at, it could be seen that the whole machinery for the working of the University has been set up, the whole body of statutes has been drafted and passed with the approval of Government and the ordinances are going to be issued—they are ready and in the Press now. The Boards of studies, the Faculties the Syndicate have been constituted and the Senate will be constituted in the course of one or two weeks.

Mr. Nedumangad R. Kesavan Nair: Is it not a copy of the Madras University?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: No, Sir. The Preamble of the University Regulation explains the aims and objects of the University. And he is an ignoramus, Sir, who says that nothing has been done. To expect quick results is folly. It is only gradually and in course of time as the University grows and develops that its ideals can be attained in some reasonable measure.

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President: The question is that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs under Demand X—Travancore University.

The motion was carried and the grant made.

DEMAND XI—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION EXCLUDING FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT, ACCOUNT OFFICE, LEGISLATIVE BODIES AND PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER—Rs. 2,87,111.

and

DEMAND XII—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION— FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT AND ACCOUNT OFFICE Rs. 2,14,892.

President: Before Demands XI and XII are taken up, I should like to take the sense of the House in one matter. I find from the lists of speakers that have been sent to me that about 16 or 17 speakers want to speak on various matters connected with general administration. As matters at present stand, if Demands Nos. XI and XII are moved separately, the result will be that only about five or six speakers could speak on that subject. But if these two Demands could be combined about ten or twelve speakers can speak. The question before the House for its decision is whether it will allow Demands XI and XII to be discussed together and voted separately. If so, I can give more opportunity for honourable members to speak. But if on the other hand, they will prefer the present arrangement, I will leave it at that. I would like to know what the views of honourable members are.

Mr. Kottoor Kunjukrishna Pillai: They can be taken together.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: We agree to that.

President: Then the procedure will be this. I will ask Mr. Govinda Pillai to move Demand XI and then I will ask Mr. Cherian to move Demand XII. Then the discussion will begin on both the Demands and voting will be separate for each Demand. That procedure will give more opportunity for honourable members to participate in the discussion.

Mr. Govinda Pillai: Sir, I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 2,87,111 under Demand XI—General Admininistration, excluding Financial Secretariat, Account Office, Legislative Bodies and Public Service Commissioner.

Mr. K. J. Cherian (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 2,14,892 under Demand XII—General Administration – Financial Secretariat and Account Office.

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